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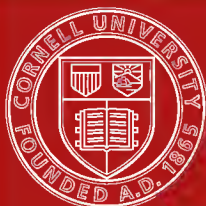
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
TECHNICAL AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

OFFICES: 10, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

# FINAL REPORT.

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JULY, 1907.

LONDON:

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY LTD., TUDOR STREET, NEW BRIDGE STREET;  
AND AT MANCHESTER AND NEWCASTLE.

—  
1907.

2133,672

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

OFFICES: 10, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

## PRESIDENT:

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THE LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S.

## HONORARY SECRETARY:

SIR HENRY E. ROSCOE, F.R.S.

## SECRETARY:

MR. FREDERICK OLDMAN.

## BANKERS:

MESSRS. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard Street.

## OBJECTS.

THE Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary (including Commercial and Agricultural) Education aims at encouraging those educational reforms which will improve the capacity, in a broad sense, of all those upon whom our industries depend. Its object is not to interfere with the teaching of trades in workshops, or with the industrial and commercial training in the manufactory and in the warehouse. It desires (1) to develop increased general dexterity of hand and eye among the young, which may be especially useful to those who have to earn their own livelihood, and at the same time improve rather than hinder their general education; (2) to bring about more widespread and thorough knowledge of those principles of art and science which underlie much of the industrial work of the nation; (3) to encourage better secondary instruction generally, which will include more effective teaching of foreign languages and science, for those who have to guide our commercial relations abroad, and to develop our industries at home. With these and similar objects in view, the Association desires to bring about an improved organisation of the Industrial Education of both sexes in accordance with the needs of various districts. One of its main purposes is to stimulate public opinion by encouraging consultation and discussion between the representatives of various localities on the subject generally, and on any legislation that may be proposed, by conferences and meetings in various towns and villages; and by the diffusion of information in a cheap and popular form. The Association wishes, where it can do so, to make better known the work of existing institutions and to act in harmony with all those who are interested in bringing about more effective progress in a matter of the utmost importance to the country.

# FINAL REPORT.

## INTRODUCTION.

The members of the Association will have received the letter, dated the 4th June, 1907, of Sir Henry Roscoe and Sir William Mather, who were appointed a Sub-Committee to carry into effect the following resolution of the Executive Committee:—

“ That, having given their most careful consideration to all  
“ the circumstances relating to the affairs of the National  
“ Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary  
“ Education, the Executive Committee are of opinion that  
“ the time has arrived when they may properly retire from  
“ their active operations; and it is hereby resolved that the  
“ Association shall be wound up on the 30th June, 1907.  
“ The Committee venture to congratulate the members upon  
“ the accomplishment of the primary objects for which the  
“ Association was founded 20 years ago, and to express  
“ the conviction that, in the performance of the important  
“ duties which, as a natural sequence, have followed upon  
“ that accomplishment, the Association has contributed largely  
“ to a greatly-improved educational organisation and to a  
“ quickening of zeal for even more effective progress in that  
“ behalf.”

The meeting of the Executive Committee at which the foregoing resolution was adopted was held on the 20th March, 1907, when the principal item on the Agenda was:—

“ To consider the desirability or otherwise of winding up  
“ the affairs of the Association.”

Such an important Agenda of business brought together a representative gathering, while other leading members of the Committee, who were unable to attend, sent letters expressing their views upon the matter to be determined. Sir Henry Roscoe, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, also submitted a statement in which he set forth a brief summary of (1) the origin and work of the Association, and (2) the existing position of affairs in its relation to any future operations. It cannot be doubted that this

*Call  
2.7.46*

weighty correspondence and the careful statement of Sir Henry Roscoe afforded much help to the Executive Committee in their endeavour to adopt the wisest course; for it is not too much to say that to arrest the operations of an Association which was the pioneer of a great movement and which had long been and continued to be recognised, not only in this country but abroad, as a centre whence trustworthy guidance and information might be obtained, constituted a responsible task and one which called for much circumspection. Throughout their deliberations the Committee were impressed by the serious nature of the problem with which they had to deal; and the resolution embodies a decision which is the result of anxious and matured thought.

## HISTORICAL SURVEY.

It will probably be the general desire of the members that there should be given, in this Final Report, a brief historical review of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education.

In the autumn of 1886, after a private meeting held at the house of the late Mr. George Dixon, M.P., in Birmingham, the first suggestion of the formation of an Association was made by Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Arthur H. D. Acland, both, at that time, Members of Parliament. Early in the following year, they resolved to call a preliminary meeting, to be held in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, "for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a National Association. . . . ." This meeting was attended by several members of both Houses of Parliament, and, among others, by the late Professor Huxley. It was then determined to form the Association, the officers nominated being as follows:—President: The Marquis of Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire); Treasurer: Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury); General Secretaries: Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Arthur H. D. Acland. The Inaugural Meeting was held on the 1st July, 1887, the Marquis of Hartington being in the chair. At this Inaugural Meeting, the chief business was that of (1) the definite appointment of the officers, (2) the election of Vice-Presidents, (3) the appointment of an Executive Committee, (4) the definition of the objects of the Association. The objects, as then defined, will be found on p. 2 of this Report, and they have remained the bases of the efforts of the Association during the whole period of its existence.



The Executive Committee did not lose any time in commencing their operations. Meetings and Conferences, for the purpose of establishing branches and co-operating organisations and generally of promoting the work of the Association, were held throughout the country during the autumn and winter with most gratifying results; while suitable literature was prepared and circulated widely and especially among those to whom this form of propaganda would appeal most strongly. In this way, a great many representative bodies and individuals were brought into harmonious relations with the Association. In the following year (1888), these labours were continued, and, *inter alia*, a Conference took place at the House of Commons between the Executive Committee and representatives of local branches. The Association also went further afield, and brought itself into connection with Parliament and with Government Departments. Among many other signs of its activity, it may be mentioned that, (1) in February, Sir Henry Roscoe introduced into the House of Commons his Technical Instruction Bill, (2) in March, a deputation was arranged to wait upon Lord Cranbrook to urge the desirability of State aid to university colleges, (3) in April, Mr. Arthur Acland initiated a debate on secondary education in the House of Commons, and (4) in June, a second deputation was arranged to meet Lord Cranbrook to consider the subject of agricultural education. It was, however, during the three years which immediately followed that the Association was especially active and initiated movements of national importance.

The year 1889 stands out as the year which gave the country the Technical Instruction Act and the Intermediate Education (Wales) Act. In February, both the Technical Education Bill of Sir Henry Roscoe and the Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill of Mr. Stuart Rendel (now Lord Rendel) were introduced into the House of Commons. On the 8th May, Sir Henry Roscoe's Bill was read a second time without opposition; while, a week later, Mr. Stuart Rendel's Bill met with similar favour. Again, both measures entered upon the Committee stage, and the Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill was eventually placed upon the Statute Book; but Sir Henry Roscoe's Bill could not make any further progress, inasmuch as the Government announced an intention to introduce a Bill of their own. This last-named Bill was brought forward on the 24th July and became law on the 19th August following. The very serious disappointment at the arrestment of Sir Henry Roscoe's Bill, and the many misgivings concerning the Bill of the Government, brought about a difficult and delicate situation. The Association laboured earnestly for legislation which

appeared most likely to satisfy the educational and administrative ideal; and there was much anxiety lest the then existing opportunity for obtaining a legislative enactment should be lost. The difficulties were, indeed, very real; but, happily, the circumstances of the time were such that eventually the Technical Instruction Bill of the Government became law. In connection with these remarkable adjustments, the most helpful services of three members of the Association, namely, Sir William Mather, Sir William Hart Dyke (then Vice-President of the Council), and the late Mr. W. H. Smith (then leader of the House of Commons) deserve special acknowledgment.

With these Acts—the Welsh Intermediate Education Act and the Technical Instruction Act—the Association entered upon a stage of their work which greatly taxed their resources. Explanatory circulars were prepared and circulated with the view of explaining the meaning of the two Acts, the circular relating to the Welsh Act being printed in Welsh as well as in English. In the autumn, a Conference was held at Manchester between the Association and representatives of Local Authorities and others concerned with the administration of the Technical Instruction Act. As one of the results of this Conference, the Association issued some elaborate memoranda entitled “Notes on the “Working of the Technical Instruction Act.”

In 1890, further progress was made in the direction of administrative reforms, and Sir Henry Roscoe introduced into Parliament the Technical Education (Elementary) Bill—a measure which, however, was withdrawn upon the understanding that the Government would deal with its purpose in the Code. The New Code made (1) improved provision for technical instruction and (2) substantial changes in the system of grants. On the 10th June of this year, Mr. Arthur Acland moved an amendment to the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Bill proposing to divert the fund assigned to the extinction of licenses to the purposes of technical education. This amendment was lost; but, on the 21st day of the following month, the late Right Hon. G. J. Goschen (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) announced in the House of Commons that the fund would be available in Wales for the purposes of the Intermediate Education (Wales) Act, 1889, and that in England it would be handed over to County Councils with an intimation that charges might in the future be placed upon them for secondary education. This concession, however, hardly satisfied the aim of the Association; and, on the 1st August, when the Local Taxation Bill was in Committee, Mr. Arthur Acland moved that the Council of any

county or county borough might appropriate any part of the New Fund, not exceeding one-half, for the purposes of technical education, and might apply the rest, as if it were endowment, to purposes of secondary education. The Government accepted the first part of the amendment but opposed the second part, which was withdrawn upon the understanding that the whole, and not only a moiety, of the residue should be applicable to technical education.

Thus, nearly three-quarters of a million of money\* became available for the purposes of technical instruction within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act of the previous year; and, since the then existing Science and Art Department had the authority to determine the subjects which came within the meaning of the Act, a generous interpretation on the part of the Department brought the Local Authorities to a very extensive field for the application of their energies. The Association was naturally anxious as to the permanence of this grant, or residue; and Mr. Goschen, replying to a question by our President (then Lord Hartington) in the House of Commons, practically assured its permanency, if Local Authorities applied the fund to educational purposes. This response to the question of the President of the Association was made on the 4th December, 1890, and it was exceedingly timely in view of the fact that, on the following day, Lord Hartington presided at a Conference, held at the Society of Arts, between representatives of County Councils and other Local Authorities and the Executive Committee of the Association, on the question of the application of the New Fund to technical instruction.

At about this time, and, indeed, since the passing of the Technical Instruction Act in 1889, the National Association received very many appeals for guidance and literature respecting the administration of not only the rate aid which many Local Authorities promptly voted or levied but also the New Fund which had become available for the purposes of technical instruction. It appeared as if the Association was sought by every person and organisation who had anything to do with technical instruction as their sole counsellor and friend. The widest possible distribution of a pamphlet entitled, "Suggestions to County Councils and Other Local Authorities on the use of the New Fund . . . . for the purposes of Technical and Secondary Education," accompanied by a revised edition (by reason of the New Fund) of the "Notes on the Working of the Technical Instruction Act," to which allusion has already been made, greatly relieved the strain, and enabled the Association to deal with this large volume of correspondence.

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\* A greatly increased sum has since become available from the same source.

Several Local Authorities devoted themselves promptly to their task. They appointed Directors or Organising Secretaries for Education, and schemes were elaborated for the utilisation of the Fund in their respective areas. This action served the very useful purpose also of indicating lines of procedure which, with or without modification, might be applicable to various districts. When, however, a good deal of headway had been made, certain matters of difficulty and doubt arose. For instance, the Science and Art Department were reluctant to finally determine the question, submitted by the West Riding County Council, as to whether the application of funds for the provision of scholarships would be regarded as one of the purposes within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act. In these circumstances, the Association prepared a Bill in order that Parliament might effect a satisfactory settlement of the issues which had arisen.

In 1891, upon the initiative of Sir Henry Roscoe, the Bill just named became an Act, entitled "The Technical Instruction (Amendment) Act." This measure secured to the Local Authorities much greater freedom in the administration of funds under the Technical Instruction Act of 1889 and under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890; and it especially enacted that a Local Authority might "provide or assist in providing" scholarships for or pay or assist in paying the fees of students "ordinarily resident in the district of the Local Authority at schools or institutions within or outside that district."

This year witnessed also (1) the formation, on the 10th October, of an "Association of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education," the National Association having taken preliminary steps for this purpose earlier in the year; and (2) the publication of the first number of the journal of the National Association with the title of "The Record of Technical and Secondary Education."

It has been intimated already, on page 5, that the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 are conspicuous years so far as the foundation work of the National Association is concerned. But it must not be assumed that either the two previous years, or the years which follow, were less fruitful according to the nature of their opportunities. In fact, if a complete and detailed history of the two decades since 1887 could be written, it would reveal an educational revolution whose benefits posterity alone can measure.

At the Annual Meeting of the Association in July, 1892, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"That in the opinion of this Association the powers conferred on Local Authorities by the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889

“ and 1891, and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, ought to be so extended by legislation as to enable them to deal effectively with the organisation of secondary education.”

The Association made some efforts to bring this matter prominently forward by the publication of a book entitled “Studies in Secondary Education” and by the introduction into Parliament of a Bill to promote secondary education in England. The book supplies valuable data as regards inquiries relating to secondary education in certain districts of England and also respecting the problem of secondary education generally; while the Bill embodied the chief reforms supported by the evidence collected in the book and served as a basis for much discussion. In February of the following year, the Association endeavoured to focus the growing opinion at a Conference, held at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, when representatives of County and County Borough Councils, School Boards and other educational bodies and institutions were present in large numbers. Although the Bill was received with general favour at the Conference, it did not make any progress in Parliament by reason of the objections constantly raised by various private members. But the strong feeling which had been aroused, in regard to the necessity of organising a complete system of secondary education, induced the Government, early in 1894, to appoint a Royal Commission “to consider what are the best methods of establishing a well-organised system of secondary education in England, taking into account existing deficiencies, and having regard to such local sources of revenue from endowment or otherwise, as are available, or may be made available, for this purpose, and to make recommendations accordingly.” It is satisfactory to note that the National Association was represented upon the Commission and that among its members were Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Henry Hobhouse and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith. The Commissioners reported in 1895, and in 1896 the Government introduced a Bill which covered to some extent the recommendations of the Commissioners. But, owing to various causes which need not be recited here, the Bill was abandoned in the Committee stage.

During the years 1892-3, two very important events occurred which affected, both directly and indirectly, the future work of the National Association: Mr. Arthur Acland became Vice-President of the Council, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith became Commissioner of Labour in the then new Labour

Department of the Board of Trade. All members rejoiced that Mr. Acland, who was one of the founders of the Association and who had acted up to this time as one of its General Secretaries, should be placed in a position to promote still further the work to which he had devoted himself. In the case of Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, also, it is difficult to express adequately the Association's indebtedness for services so ungrudgingly rendered.

Sir Henry Roscoe continued to act as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Frederick Oldman, who had been in the service of the Association for some years, became Secretary of the Association.

The remarkable awakening of public interest and activity in technical and secondary education during the two decades under review might well form the subject-matter for a bulky volume; it must here suffice to notice briefly the chief items of work with which the National Association has been identified and which have not yet been named.

It should be stated at the outset that the four countries which constitute the United Kingdom have been regarded as within the sphere of the Association. An attempt has been made already to give certain particulars of the movement in England and Wales. But branches were established in Scotland and in Ireland, and a reference to the Annual Reports, and to the pages of "The Record of Technical and Secondary Education," will testify to the help afforded to these countries in securing the reforms applicable to their respective needs. As regards Wales and the Intermediate Education Act, the efforts of the Association to obtain the Act, and the assistance rendered subsequently with respect to its administration, were greatly valued. In addition to the leaflets explanatory of the Act, the Association published and circulated a Manual which met with such a demand as to promptly call for a second edition. This publication was entitled "A Manual to the Intermediate Education (Wales) Act, 1889, and the Technical Instruction Act, 1889," and it was written by the late Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P. and Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, K.C., M.P., with Introductory Notes by the late Mr. William Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Acland, M.P.

With respect to London, it may be remarked that the Metropolitan County Council were not among those who at once availed themselves of the educational opportunities which lay to their hands. On the 12th April, 1892, however, they appointed a Committee with full powers to frame a scheme, and they definitely set aside a sum of £30,000 for such expenses as the scheme in its initial stages might involve; for it should be borne in mind that the Committee were requested to thoroughly examine, and

report upon, the needs of London as a whole, and, consequently, it was obvious that the sum which had been placed to a suspense account was regarded as altogether inadequate to meet those needs. The work of making the inquiry and of preparing the scheme was entrusted to Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, then Secretary of the National Association, and the task was a serious one. His report or scheme—it was both a report and a scheme—provided the basis and framework for the rapid and extensive development, within the Metropolitan area, of the organisation of technical, secondary and higher education which, under the able direction and guidance of Dr. William Garnett, has been so conspicuously successful.

The principal activities of the National Association not mentioned hitherto are indicated in "The Record of Technical and Secondary Education." The word *indicated* is employed advisedly, since it is impossible to measure the influence of the Association in the many directions in which it has been exercised. In addition to the comparative summaries of progress made by Local Authorities in the administration of the Acts and funds applicable to education, compiled and issued by the Association, every possible effort has been made by correspondence and by consultation to direct, and to assist others to direct, this great movement along sound and comprehensive lines. These summaries covered rate aid; the establishment of composite committees; the co-operation and combination of Local Authorities; scholarship schemes generally; the municipalisation of existing schools and the growth of the municipal spirit in regard to these and additional schools involving an outlay, apart from maintenance charges, of several millions sterling.

Among the matters not yet specifically noted in the present survey but which may be briefly enumerated as being intimately connected with the Association's work are:—the constant appeals to Local Authorities to use their powers under the Technical Instruction Acts, both as regards rating and the permanent utilisation for educational purposes of the funds placed at their disposal by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act; the Schools for Science and Art Act, 1891; the Evening School Codes of 1893 and after; the University for Wales; the amendment of the conditions relating to organised science schools; the unification of examining agencies; the Departmental Committee on the distribution of Imperial grants in aid of schools of science and art, and the consequent changes in the Directory of the Department of Science and Art; the abolition of the system known as "Payment

on Results"; the Joint Consultative Committees, consisting of representatives of various public bodies concerned with the advancement of secondary education, and the deputation to the Lord President, introduced by Sir Henry Roscoe, to demonstrate the urgency of the problem; the organisation of representative Conferences, at suitable intervals, to discuss matters of administrative and legislative importance; agricultural education and research; the Agricultural Education Committee; the education most suitable to rural districts; the Board of Education Act; the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act; the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education (embracing representative members of the National Association); the University of London Act; the Cockerton Judgment; higher elementary schools; university organisation in the North of England; private schools in their relation to the State; teachers' registration; the Secondary Education Bill, 1898, introduced by Colonel Lockwood; the Government Education Bills of 1900 and of 1901; the Education (Local Authorities) Bill, 1901, introduced by Mr. Henry Hobhouse; commercial education; the Government Education Acts, 1902-3\*; the training of teachers in its various aspects; the change in the method of assessment of grants to evening science classes and the closer union between the Board of Education and the City and Guilds of London Institute; the composition of the new Education Committees of the Local Education Authorities and the establishment and utility of Consultative Bodies in association with those Committees; the proposals for establishing at South Kensington an Imperial Technical College in connection with the University of London, and the Preliminary and Final Reports of a Departmental Committee concerning the same; the necessity for largely increased State grants for education of a university type and the concessions by the Treasury in this regard; the proposals of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education respecting a National System of School Certificates; apprenticeship schools or classes; new rules respecting grants to secondary schools; the salaries of teachers in secondary schools; co-education; co-ordination; co-operation between employers and technical institutions; further grants for secondary schools, for the training of teachers and for training

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\* Among the very important provisions of these Acts are (1) the definite appropriation to purposes of "education other than elementary" of the grant available under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and (2) the extension of the rating limit for those purposes to twopence in the £ in the counties (with the possibility of a further extension) and the abolition of any such limit in the county boroughs.



colleges; the Government Education Bill of 1906, in so far as it related to "education other than elementary."

The foregoing attempt to place before the members of the National Association a record of some of the various phases of the movement with which the Association has been prominently identified will, it is to be hoped, justify the terms of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee and printed on page 3. The dissolution of the Association will, nevertheless, be much deplored—indeed, the many manifestations of regret at the cessation of its labours supply ample evidence of the fact. But, as our President, the Duke of Devonshire, remarked at the annual meeting last year (June, 1906), "the Association had been "embarrassed greatly in recent years by the contraction of its "resources . . . and, if the operations . . . were to "be continued, it would be absolutely necessary that a sum of from "£300 to £400 a year should be secured, in addition to the present "list of subscriptions and donations. This was not an easy "matter to accomplish . . . There were very few "Associations that had been formed for a definite and specific "purpose which had achieved more substantial success on very "slender means than the National Association for the Promotion "of Technical and Secondary Education. When it was founded, "nothing existed in this country which deserved the name of a "system of technical instruction, and that that state of things "was entirely altered was in his opinion greatly due to the efforts "of a few men who had worked hard in the service of the "Association. Most substantial and satisfactory progress had "been made in the last 20 years, though it might be true that a "great deal more still remained to be done."

The Executive Committee were fully conscious, during their careful deliberations as to closure, that much remained to be done; but they were equally mindful of the difficulties connected with a small and a decreasing income. The very success of the movement and the large amount of money now devoted to local educational needs naturally affected the income of the central voluntary body, whose exertions were directed to this end; and, while it may be regarded as axiomatic that (to quote Lord Avebury) "in an old country it was not so important to go "quickly as to move in the right direction," it would appear that, so far as the experience of the National Association is concerned, it has been found possible to secure within a brief period many sound and far reaching educational reforms.

## CONCLUSION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee which determined the question of the closure of the Association's career, it was further resolved :—

“ That the best thanks of the Executive Committee be and  
 “ are hereby given to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.  
 “ (President), to the Lord Avebury, F.R.S. (Treasurer), and  
 “ to Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S. (Honorary Secretary), for  
 “ their services to the Association.”

This resolution called forth unanimous expressions of gratitude, and particularly to Sir Henry Roscoe who had unremittingly given his services for the past twenty years.

With respect to the disposal of the Library of the Association, it was felt that such a collection of educational literature should be so carefully placed as to ensure its continued usefulness to the movement for and by which it had been established. It was eventually purchased by Sir William Mather, and generously given by him to the Manchester Free Library, where, it is to be hoped, it will be made readily accessible to all who may desire to utilise this valuable material.

The Office Furniture has been sold, as directed by the Executive Committee.

On pp. 15-16 will be found two Statements of Receipts and Payments, namely, one for each of the years ended the 30th June, 1906, and the 30th June, 1907, respectively. The whole of the liabilities of the Association have been satisfied, with the exception of current printing, postages and petty expenses, for which ample provision has been made in the Accounts. It will be seen by the Statement relating to the final Financial Year (July 1906 to June 1907) that the balance then remaining was, by a Special Resolution of the Executive Committee, dated 20th March, 1907, agreed to be handed over to the Secretary, Mr. Frederick Oldman, as additional remuneration for his services to the Association during the past nineteen years.

HENRY E. ROSCOE.

WILLIAM MATHER.

FREDERICK OLDMAN,  
*Secretary.*

# APPENDIX A.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE

Financial Year ended 30th June, 1906.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance brought forward from last Account .....	43 10 2	Rent, Attendance and Gas .....	135 3 5
Grant by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (Second Instalment) .....	333 6 8	Salaries and Clerical Assistance .....	514 0 5
Donations .....	67 1 0	Printing and Stationery, Travelling Expenses, Postages, Telegrams and Bank Charges .....	40 19 11
Subscriptions .....	324 8 0	Expenditure for Publications .....	181 17 1
Sales of Publications .....	262 12 5	N.B.—In this item is included an estimate of Expenditure to be made up to the 31st December, 1906. See income from "Sales of Publications."	
N.B.—In this item is included an estimate for Sales to come in up to the 31st December, 1906. See "Expenditure for Publications."		Purchase of Books, Pamphlets, etc. ....	12 3 9
Amount received for use of Offices .....	5 0 0	Purchase and Hire of Office Furniture .....	1 5 10
		Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, carried forward to next Account .....	150 7 10
	£1,035 18 3		£1,035 18 3

We have examined the above Account of Income and Expenditure with the Books and Vouchers of the Association, and find it in accordance therewith.

Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.,  
24th July, 1907.

WILLIAMS AND NEWMAN,  
Chartered Accountants.

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE

**Financial Year ended 30th June, 1907.**

<i>INCOME.</i>		<i>EXPENDITURE.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance brought forward from last Account .....	150 7 10	Rent, Attendance and Gas .....	131 17 4
Grant by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (Third Instalment) .....	333 6 8	Salaries and Clerical Assistance .....	514 9 5
Donations .....	48 2 0	Printing and Stationery, Travelling Expenses, Postages, Telegrams and Bank Charges .....	28 2 3
Subscriptions .....	333 4 6	Expenditure for Publications .....	18 0 2
Sales of Publications, Library and Furniture .....	79 8 4	Purchase of Books, Pamphlets, etc. ....	9 8 9
		Balance, voted to the Secretary by Special Resolution of the Executive Committee, dated 20th March, 1907, as an acknowledgment of his services ....	242 11 5
	<u>£944 9 4</u>		<u>£944 9 4</u>

We have examined the above Account of Income and Expenditure with the Books and Vouchers of the Association, and find it in accordance therewith.

Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.  
24th July, 1907.

WILLIAMS AND NEWMAN,  
Chartered Accountants.

## APPENDIX B.

## LIST OF DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

	Donations, 1905-6.	Subscriptions, 1905-6.	Donations, 1936-7.	Subscrip- tions, 1906-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. . .	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
Alley's School, Dulwich .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. William Ascroft.....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
A Friend .....	..	..	10 0 0	..
Ashton-under-Lyne Technical Sch..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Lord Avebury .....	..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0
Mr. G. H. Baines .....	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. ....	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Barrow Municipal Science and Art Schools .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Battersea Polytechnic Institute ....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. Edric Bayley .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Birkenhead Municipal Science and Art Schools.....	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Birmingham Municipal School of Art	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Blackburn County Borough Council	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Blackpool Technical School .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Bolton County Borough Council ..	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Sir William Bousfield .....	..	1 1 0	..	*2 2 0
Bradford County Borough Council.	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. A. W. Brown .....	..	..	..	0 10 0
Sir John T. Brunner, Bart., M.P. ..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
Burnley County Borough Council..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Burton-on-Trent Edn. Committee..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Bury Municipal Technical School..	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. E. N. Buxton.....	..	3 3 0	..	1 1 0
Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. ....	..	..	..	*2 2 0
Cardiff County Borough Council ..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Lady Carlisle .....	..	*2 0 0	..	1 0 0
Carlisle Higher Educ. Committee..	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Sir Ernest Cassel, K.C.M.G. ....	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
Chester School of Science and Art..	..	1 1 0	..	..
Clothworkers' Company .....	..	25 0 0	..	20 0 0
Major E. F. Coates, M.P. ....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Co-operative Society—	..	..	..	..
Blackley .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Manchester (Printing) .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Millom.....	..	..	..	*2 2 0
Vale of Leven .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. C. H. Corbett.....	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Mr. D. T. Cowan .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Earl of Crewe .....	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0
Crewe Town Council .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. Francis W. Crook.....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Darlington Municipal Tech. College	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Darwen Science and Art and Tech. School .....	..	..	..	*1 1 0

\* Two years.

	Donations, 1905-6.	Subscriptions, 1905-6.	Donations, 1906-7.	Subscrip- tions, 1906-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Horace Darwin .....	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Major Leonard Darwin .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. W. E. Darwin .....	..	2 10 0	..	2 10 0
The late Lord Davey .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. Frank Debenham .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Denton Municipal Tech. School ..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Duke of Devonshire, K.G. ....	..	5 5 0	..	5 5 0
Mr. W. Vibart Dixon .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. Walter Dowson .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Earl Egerton of Tatton .....	..	..	5 0 0	..
Mr. Percy Elford .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Farnworth Municipal Tech. School	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Mr. Gerard B. Finch .....	..	2 2 0	..	..
Lord Fitzmaurice .....	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Mr. Francis Ford .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
The late Col. Sir David Gamble, Bt., K.C.B. ....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Goldsmiths' Company .....	25 0 0	..	..	..
Mr. R. A. Hadfield .....	..	*2 2 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. J. Hall .....	..	*1 0 0	..	0 10 0
Harris Institute, Preston .....	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Harrogate Town Council .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Haslingden Town Council .....	..	..	..	*2 2 0
Mr. Thomas Hayes .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 6
Mr. J. R. Heape .....	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Lord Bishop of Hereford .....	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Mr. G. J. Hill .....	..	0 10 0	..	..
Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse .....	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson .....	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Mr. Henry Holloway .....	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Mr. G. N. Hooper .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. H. W. Hope .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. Henry C. Howard .....	..	..	..	†3 3 0
Mr. W. E. Hubbard .....	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Huddersfield Municipal Technical College .....	..	..	..	*1 1 0
Hyde Municipal Technical School ..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Irish Tech. Instruction Association.	..	..	..	*2 2 0
Viscount Iveagh, K.P. ....	..	..	10 10 0	..
Keighley Institute .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. Arthur F. Kerry .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Dr. C. W. Kimmins .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. A. W. King .....	..	..	1 1 0	..
King's Lynn Town Council .....	..	..	..	*2 2 0
Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Leicester Municipal Technical School .....	..	..	..	0 10 0
Mr. H. Lee Warner .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart. ....	1 1 0	..	1 1 0	..
Liverpool County Borough Council	..	..	..	*4 4 0
Macclesfield Higher Education Committee .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Sir Philip Magnus, M.P. ....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0

\* Two years.

† Three Years.

	Donations, 1905-6.			Subscriptions, 1905-6.			Donations, 1906-7.			Subscrip- tions, 1906-7.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Mason .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Sir William Mather .....	..			5	0	0	..			5	0	0
Mr. W. McEwan .....	..			10	0	0	..			10	0	0
Earl of Meath .....	..			1	1	0	..			..		
Mr. Henry Mellish .....	..			0	10	6	..			0	10	6
Merohant Venturers' Technical College .....	..			0	10	0	..			0	10	0
Mr. R. E. Middleton .....	..			1	1	0	..			..		
Dr. Ludwig Mond .....	..			..			..			*20	0	0
Mr. Claude G. Montefiore .....	10	10	0	..			10	10	0	..		
Morgan Crucible Company .....	..			5	5	0	..			5	5	0
The late Mr. G. H. Morrell .....	..			1	0	0	..			..		
National Education Association ..	..			0	10	0	..			0	10	0
Newport (Mon.) Municipal Tech. Institute .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. J. H. Nicholas .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. R. E. Pannett .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. Arthur F. Pease .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Sir Henry Peto, Bart. ....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. F. Pickles .....	..			..			..			0	10	0
Mr. J. E. Pickles .....	..			0	10	0	..			..		
Plymouth County Borough Council	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Portsmouth Municipal Tech. School	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. C. M. Powell .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P. ....	..			5	0	0	..			5	0	0
Mr. W. E. B. Priestley, M.P. ....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. C. Alfred Pryce .....	..			0	10	0	..			..		
Sir Robert Pullar, M.P. ....	..			2	2	0	..			2	2	0
Rawtenstall Municipal Tech. School	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Sir Harry R. Reichel .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. J. H. Reynolds .....	..			0	10	0	..			0	10	0
Richmond (Surrey) Town Council..	..			1	1	0	..			..		
Marquis of Ripon, K.G. ....	..			5	0	0	..			5	0	0
Sir Owen Roberts .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Mr. J. A. L. Robson .....	..			0	10	6	..			0	10	6
Rochdale Municipal Tech. School..	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Sir Henry E. Roscoe .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Earl of Rosebery, K.G. ....	..			5	0	0	..			5	0	0
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild .....	..			25	0	0	..			25	0	0
Lord Rothschild .....	..			25	0	0	..			25	0	0
Royal Commission for Exhibition of 1851 .....	333	6	8	..			333	6	8	..		
St. Helens Municipal Tech. School..	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Salford County Borough Council..	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Salters' Company .....	10	10	0	..			..			..		
Sanitary Institute .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Messrs. Joseph Sankey and Sons ..	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Scarborough Town Council .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Shipley Municipal Tech. Schools..	..			0	10	6	..			0	10	6
Lord Shuttleworth .....	..			3	3	0	..			3	3	0
Mr. Evan W. Small .....	..			1	0	0	..			1	0	0
Mr. J. Smith-Hill .....	..			0	10	6	..			..		
Sir Swire Smith .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0
Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P. ....	5	0	0	..			5	0	0	..		
Southport C. Boro' Council .....	..			1	1	0	..			1	1	0

\* Two years.

	Donations, 1905-6.	Subscriptions, 1905-6.	Donations, 1906-7.	Subscriptions, 1906-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
South Shields County Boro' Council	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. Frank Spooner .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. R. Elliot-Steel .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Stockport Municipal Tech. School..	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Stoke-on-Trent Municipal School of Science and Technology .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Mr. H. N. Story-Maskelyne .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Mr. John Studholme (New Zealand)	..	..	..	*1 0 0
Mr. J. Style.....	..	*2 2 0	..	..
Mr. F. Swanzy .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. B. R. Swift.....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Swindon Municipal Tech. School..	..	0 10 6	..	*1 1 0
The late Lord Thring .....	..	1 1 0	..	..
Colonel V. W. B. Van de Weyer ..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	..
Sir Edmund H. Verney, Bart. ....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. Frederick W. Verney, M.P. ..	..	*2 2 0	..	1 1 0
Victoria Association for the Promo- tion of Technical Education ..	..	*2 2 0	..	..
Wakefield Municipal Technical and Art School .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Professor Robert Wallace .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Warrington Municipal Tech. Inst..	..	0 10 6	..	0 10 6
Wellington Education Board, New Zealand .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
West Bromwich Education Com...	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
West Ham Municipal Tech. Inst...	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
West Hartlepool County Borough Council.....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Duke of Westminster .....	10 0 0	..	..	..
Mr. J. Martin White .....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Wigan and District Mining and Technical School .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Colonel Robert Williams, M.P.....	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P. ....	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Mr. A. E. Withy .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Wolverhampton County Borough Council .....	..	..	..	2 2 0
Mr. Francis H. Wright .....	..	0 10 0	..	..
Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education .....	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
Mr. Edwin Young.....	..	1 1 0	..	1 1 0

\* Two years.









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